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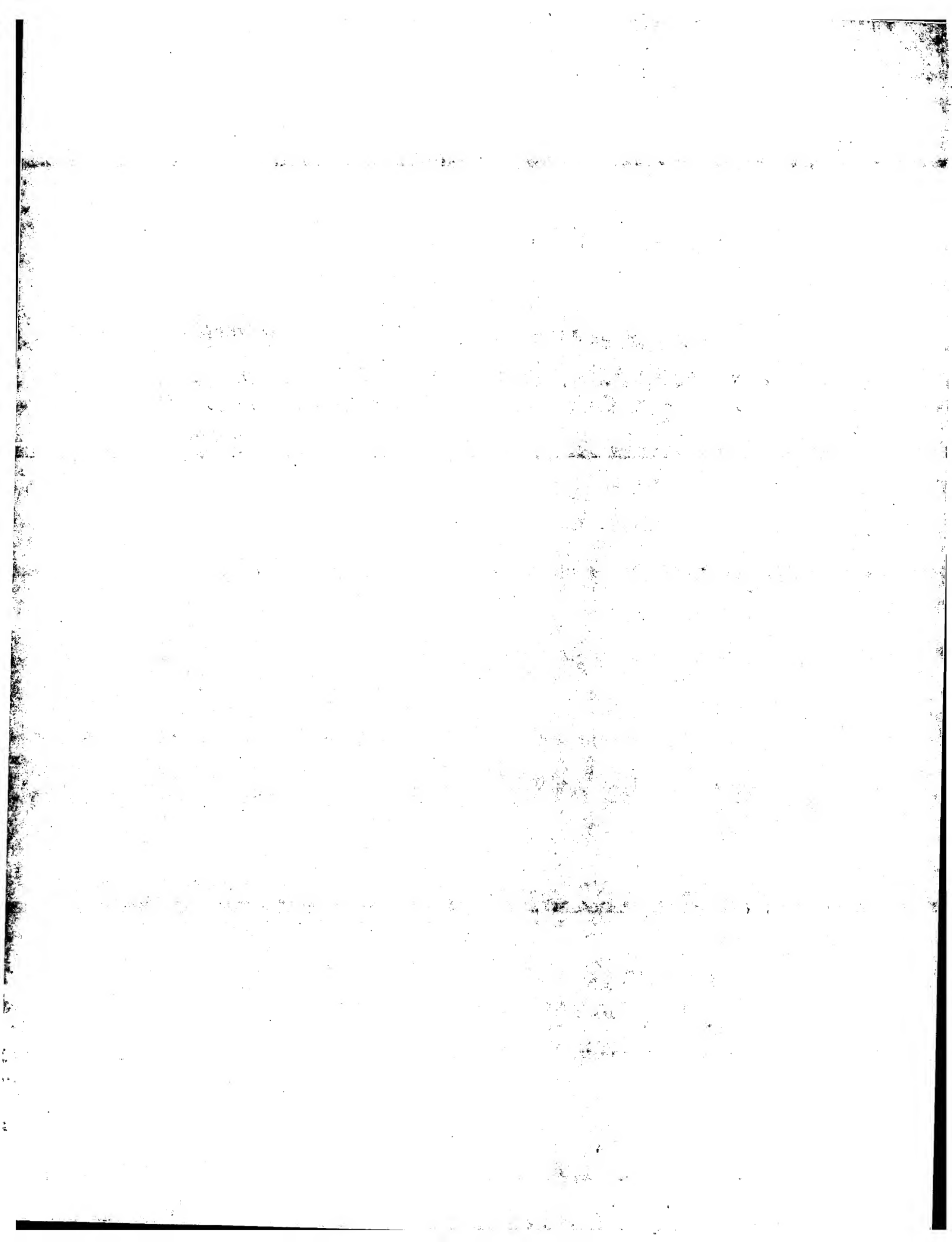
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Polyolefin

Use: For producing polypropylene.

Advantage: Polypropylene having a higher steric regularity, a wider molecular weight distribution, an improved moldability, and a reduced gel content can be obtained. (15pp Dwg.No.0/1)

C2000-173398

*ASAE

E12

2000-581802/55

*JP 2000192066-A

Lubricating composition, retaining high lubricity even when deteriorated after long use

ASAHI DENKA KOGYO KK 1998.12.24 1998JP-366986

H07 (2000.07.11) C10M 14/10, C10M 12/510, 129/10, 129/74, 129/76,

133/06, 133/12, 135/18, 137/10, 144/08, (C10N 10-04), 10-12, 30-06,

30-10, 40-25

Novelty: A lubricating composition contains an organic molybdenum compound and a specified glycerol derivative in a lubricating base material.

Detailed Description: A lubricating composition contains

(A) an organic molybdenum compound(s), and

(B) one or more of glycerol derivatives of formula (I) in a lubricating base material.

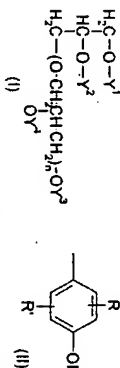
$\gamma^1, \gamma^4 = \text{H, hydrocarbon or oxygen-containing hydrocarbon};$
 $n = 0, 1;$
 At least one of γ^1 to γ^4 contains a group of formula (II):

$\text{R, R} = \text{hydrocarbon.}$

Use: Typically used in cars.

Advantage: Thought containing organic molybdenum compounds, the composition has excellent lubricity. It retains high antioxidant stability, friction-reducing performance and wear resistance even when deteriorated after long use. (12pp)

C2000-173549



*NVCV

E12

2000-582044/55

*JP 2000219968-A

Liquid raw material for copper-chemical vapor deposition process, contains copper(hexafluoroacetate)(trimethylvinylsilyl),

trimethylvinylsilyl and hexafluoroacetate dihydrate

NICHIDEN ANEIVA KK 1998.11.27 1998JP-353911

L03 M13 U11 (2000.08.08) C23C 16/18, H01L 21/285

1999.01.21 1999JP-013095

Novelty: Liquid raw material copper(hexafluoroacetate)(trimethylvinylsilyl) [Cu(hfac)(mvss)] (21) contains 1-10 wt% of trimethylvinylsilyl (mvss) and 0.1-0.01 wt% of hexafluoroacetate dihydrate (hfac.2H₂O). The raw material is

vaporized and introduced in a reaction chamber (11), to form a copper film by

chemical vapor deposition (CVD) on a hot substrate (12) configured in the reaction

chamber.

Detailed Description: An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for Cu-CVD apparatus.

Use: For CVD process used in manufacture of large scale integrated circuit (LSI),

liquid crystal display (LCD), etc.

Advantage: Cu film of high quality is formed, efficiently without creating any micro voids. The film contamination can be reduced. The Cu film with low specific resistance can be formed at low temperatures.

Description of Drawing(s): The figure shows block diagram of Cu-CVD apparatus.

Reaction chamber 11

Substrate 12

Liquid raw material 21

Detailed Description: Saturated thermoplastic elastomers are produced by copolymerization of (1) a lower α -olefin monomer system to give a substantially amorphous backbone and (2) a comonomer of the general formula (II):

R = the remnant of an organolithium initiator;

R = a polymerized arene unit;

R = allyl;

x and n = integers sufficient to provide a molecular weight of 500 to 30000.

Use: For use as saturated thermoplastic elastomers. (2pp)

C2000-174333

*URSI=

E12

2000-585587/55

*RU 2143500-C1

Corrosion inhibitor for antifreezes

UR-SIN STOCK CO 1998.03.27 1998RU-106309

C04 M14 (E34) (1999.12.27) C23F 11/08, C09K 5/00

Novelty: Corrosion inhibitor contains, wt.%, trihydrate dipotassium phosphate, 2-5-3-5: sodium carbonate, 0.50-0.60, salt of alkali metal of 2-mercaptobenzothiazole, 0.25-0.35; trilon B, 0.17-0.25; decalhydrate sodium tetraborate, 6.5-8.5; water, 14.0-15.0; ethylene glycol.

Use: Chemical technology; applicable in cooling system of internal combustion

engines; in capacity of heat carrier in heat-exchange apparatuses.

Advantage: Higher protective properties for all engine structural materials with

preserved resistance to hard water and ecologically safe in its application. 3 tbl, 15 ex (Opp)

C2000-174368

*ABAS=

E12

2000-585714/55

*RU 2146259-C1

Method of preparing 2-alkyl-1,4-bis(diethyl aluminum)butanes

AS BASHKORTOSTAN PETROCHEM & CATALYSIS

1998.02.12 1998RU-102505

A60 (2000.03.10) C07F 5/06

Novelty: Described is method of preparing new 2-alkyl-1,4-bis(diethyl

aluminum)butanes of formula: where:

R is $\text{H-C}_6\text{H}_5$, $\text{H-C}_6\text{H}_{13}$, CH_2SiMe_3 .

Method comprises reacting diethyl aluminum chloride and metallic magnesium with mixture of α -olefin and dichloroethane at molar ratio of (20-24):(24-28); 10:(10-14) in the presence of zirconocene dichloride catalyst. Reaction is carried out in argon atmosphere under normal conditions for 8-12 hours. Solvent is tetrahydrofuran.

Use: Polymerization and oligomerization of olefin and diene hydrocarbons, and also

organometallic and fine organic synthesis.

Advantage: High regioselectivity of individual 2-alkyl-1,4-bis(diethyl aluminum)

butanes of formula I. (Opp)

C2000-174476

*HETO

E12

2000-585715/55

*RU 2146260-C1

Polyfluorinated metal eliminates as precursors for metallization of various

solid surfaces and for making metallic mirrors

AS RUSSIA HETEROORGANIC CPDS INST 1998.11.04 1998RU-120029

M13 (2000.03.10) C07F 15/02, C07F 1/08, 3/06, 15/04, 15/06

Novelty: Polyfluorinated metal eliminates (I) are new.

Detailed Description: Polyfluorinated metal eliminates of formula (II) are new.

$\text{R}_1 = \text{CF}_3, \text{C}_2\text{F}_5 \text{ and } \text{C}_4\text{F}_9;$

$\text{M} = \text{Fe(III), Co(II), Ni, Cu or Zn};$

$n = 2 \text{ or } 3.$

When R₁ is CF_3 M is not Co(II), Ni, Cu or Zn.

Use: Chemical industry.

Advantage: The new compounds have improved higher stability good solubility

practically in all organic solvents. (Opp)

C2000-174477

(19) 【発行国】 日本国特許庁 (J P)

(19) [Publication Office] Japanese Patent Office (JP)

(12) 【公報種別】 公開特許公報 (A)

(12) [Kind of Document] Japan Unexamined Patent Publication (A)

(11) 【公開番号】 特開 2000-219968 (P 2 0 0 0 - 2 1 9 9 6 8 A)

(11) [Publication Number of Unexamined Application (A)] Japan Unexamined Patent Publication 2000 - 219968(P2000 - 219968A)

(43) 【公開日】 平成 12 年 8 月 8 日 (2 0 0 0 . 8 . 8)

(43) [Publication Date of Unexamined Application] 2000 August 8 day (2000.8.8)

(54) 【発明の名称】 C u - C V D プロセス用原料と C u - C V D 装置

(54) [Title of Invention] STARTING MATERIAL FOR CU - CVD PROCESS CU - CVD EQUIPMENT

(51) 【国際特許分類第 7 版】

(51) [International Patent Classification 7th Edition]

G23C 16/18

C23C 16/18

H01L 21/285

H01L 21/285

【 F I 】

[FI]

G23C 16/18

C23C 16/18

H01L 21/285 C

H01L 21/285 C

【審査請求】 未請求

[Request for Examination] Examination not requested

【請求項の数】 3

[Number of Claims] 3

【出願形態】 O L

[Form of Application] OL

【全頁数】 7

[Number of Pages in Document] 7

(21) 【出願番号】 特願平 11-13095

(21) [Application Number] Japan Patent Application Hei 11 - 13095

(22) 【出願日】 平成 11 年 1 月 21 日 (1 9 9 9 . 1 . 2 1)

(22) [Application Date] 1999 January 21 day (1999.1.21)

(31) 【優先権主張番号】 特願平 10-353911

(31) [Priority Application Number] Japan Patent Application Hei 10 - 353911

(32) 【優先日】 平成 10 年 11 月 27 日 (1 9 9 8 . 1 1 . 2 7)

(32) [Priority Date] 1998 November 27 day (1998.11.27)

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【テーマコード(参考)】4K0304M104

[Theme Code (Reference)] 4K0304M104

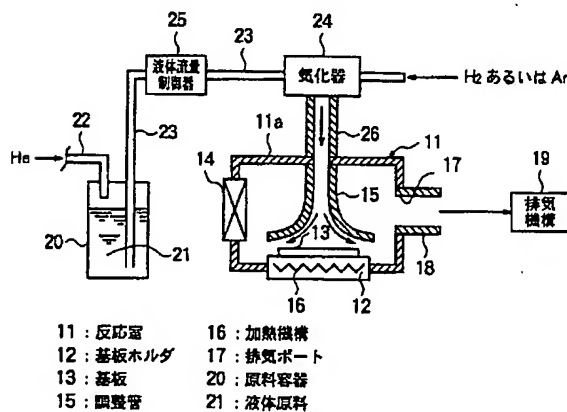
【Fターム(参考)】4K030 AA11 AA16 BA01 EA01 JA06
(57) 【要約】

(57) [Abstract]

【課題】Cu(hfac)(tmvs)カクテルを原料としてCVD法でCu膜を形成するとき、熱安定性を良くし、核発生が良好に誘起され、低温であっても低抵抗でマイクロボイドが発生しにくくする。

[Problem] When forming Cu film with CVD method with Cu(hf ac)(tmvs) cocktail as starting material, the thermal stability is improved, nucleation is induced satisfactorily, low temperature isand microvoid makes difficult to occur with low resistance.

【解決手段】 Cu-CVDプロセス用原料は Cu(hfac)(tmvs) に対して tmvs と Hhfac · 2 H₂O を添加して作られる液体原料であり、 Cu(hfac)(tmvs) に対する tmvs の添加割合が 1 ~ 10 wt % の範囲に含まれ、触媒である Hhfac · 2 H₂O の添加割合が 0.1 ~ 0.01 wt % の範囲に含まれる。好ましくは tmvs の添加割合が 5 wt % であり、 Hhfac · 2 H₂O の添加割合が 0.04 wt % である。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 Cu(hfac)(tmvs) に対して tmvs と Hhfac · 2 H₂O を添加して作られる液体原料であって、気化されて反応室内に導入され、この反応室内で加熱状態で配置された基板の表面に CVD 法により Cu 膜を形成するのに使用される Cu-CVD プロセス用原料であり、

前記 tmvs の添加割合が 1 ~ 10 wt % の範囲に含まれ、前記 Hhfac · 2 H₂O の添加割合が 0.1 ~ 0.01 wt % の範囲に含まれることを特徴とする Cu-CVD プロセス用原料。

【請求項2】 前記 tmvs の添加割合が 5 wt % であり、前記 Hhfac · 2 H₂O の添加割合が 0.04 wt % であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の Cu-CVD プロセス用原料。

【請求項3】 Cu(hfac)(tmvs) に対して tmvs と Hhfac · 2 H₂O を添加して作られた液体原料を収容する原料容器と、この原料容器から液体配管を介して前記液体原料が供給されかつこれを気化する気化器とを備え、気化された原料を反応室に導入し CVD 法によって基板の表面に Cu 膜を形成する Cu-CVD 装置において、

[Means of Solution] Starting material for Cu - CVD process adding tmvs and Hhfac · 2 H₂O vis-a-vis the Cu(hfac)(tmvs), is liquid starting material which is made, addition proportion of tmvs for the Cu(hfac)(tmvs) is included by range of 1 to 10 wt%, addition proportion of Hhfac · 2 H₂O which is a catalyst is included in range of 0.1 to 0.01 wt%. addition proportion of preferably tmvs is 5 wt%, addition proportion of Hhfac · 2 H₂O is the 0.04 wt%.

【Claim(s)】

[Claim 1] Adding tmvs and Hhfac · 2 H₂O vis-a-vis Cu(hfac)(tmvs), being a liquid starting material which is made, evaporating, it is a starting material for Cu - CVD process which is used in order to form Cu film with CVD method in surface of substrate which is introduced into reaction chamber, inside this reaction chamber is arranged with the heated state,

Addition proportion of aforementioned tmvs is included by range of the 1 to 10 wt%, starting material for Cu - CVD process which designates that addition proportion of the aforementioned Hhfac · 2 H₂O is included in range of 0.1 to 0.01 wt% as feature.

[Claim 2] Addition proportion of aforementioned tmvs is 5 wt%, starting material for the Cu - CVD process which is stated in Claim 1 which designates that addition proportion of the aforementioned Hhfac · 2 H₂O is 0.04 wt% as feature.

[Claim 3] Adding tmvs and Hhfac · 2 H₂O vis-a-vis Cu(hfac)(tmvs), with starting material container which accommodates liquid starting material which was made and through liquid pipe from this starting material container, in Cu - CVD equipment where aforementioned liquid starting material is supplied and this vaporizer which evaporates has, introduces starting material which evaporates into reaction chamber and forms Cu

前記原料容器に収容される前記液体原料は請求項 1、2 のいずれか 1 項に記載された原料であることを特徴とする Cu-CVD 装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、CVD法を利用して基板上に良好な膜質の配線用Cu膜を形成するのに適したCu-CVDプロセス用原料と、この原料を利用して構成されるCu-CVD装置に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】大規模集積回路（LSI）や液晶ディスプレイ（LCD）等の製作では基板の表面に薄膜を作製する工程が存在する。この薄膜作製では、反応性ガスの化学反応を利用して成膜を行うCVD法を用いることが広く行われている。CVD法によれば、反応室内に加熱状態で配置された基板の表面に対して原料ガス供給系から原料ガスを導入し化学反応を利用して当該表面に薄膜を作製する。

【0003】CVD法を利用した金属材料の成膜では、近年、原料として常温常圧で液体である有機金属化合物あるいは有機金属錯体を使用する方法が採用される。配線用金属材料の分野では高マイグレーション耐性で低比抵抗を有する銅（Cu）が次世代の配線材料として有力視されている。Cu成膜のCVDプロセスでは、原料としてトリメチルビニルシリルヘキサフルオロアセチルアセトナト酸塩銅（以下では「Cu(hfac)(tmvs)」と記す）のごとき常温常圧で液体であるβ-ジケトンの有機金属錯体が使用される。

【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記Cu(hfac)(tmvs)は液体原料であり、液体状態で流量制御され、気化状態で反応室に導入される。純粋なCu(hfac)(tmvs)は標準的な原料であり（エアプロダクツ・アンド・ケミカルズ社の「CupraSelect」（登録

film in surface of the substrate with CVD method,

As for aforementioned liquid starting material which is accommodated in the aforementioned starting material container Cu-CVD equipment which designates that it is a starting material which is stated in any one claim of Claim 1, 2 as feature.

[Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Technological Field of Invention] This invention regards Cu-CVD equipment which is formed making use of starting material and this starting material which for Cu-CVD process are suited in order to form the Cu film for metallization of satisfactory film quality on substrate making use of CVD method.

[0002]

[Prior Art] With large scale integrated circuit (LSI) and liquid crystal display (LCD) or other production step which produces thin film in surface of substrate exists. With this thin film production, using CVD method which does film formation making use of chemical reaction of reactive gas is widely done. starting material gas is introduced from starting material gas supply system according to CVD method, vis-a-vis surface of substrate which inside reaction chamber is arranged with heated state and thin film is produced in this said surface making use of the chemical reaction.

[0003] With film formation of metallic material which utilizes CVD method, method which uses organometallic compound or organometallic complex which is a liquid with ambient temperature ambient pressure recently, as starting material is adopted. With field of metallic material for wiring copper (Cu) which possesses the low specific resistance with high migration resistance it is made powerful as metallization material of the next generation. With CVD process of Cu film formation, organometallic complex of β-diketone which is a liquid with trimethyl vinyl silyl hexafluoro acetylacetonate acid salt copper (Below "Cu(hfac)(tmvs)" with you inscribe.) or other ambient temperature ambient pressure as starting material is used.

[0004]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention] Above-mentioned Cu(hfac)(tmvs) is liquid starting material, flow control it is done with the liquid state, is introduced into reaction chamber with evaporation state. pure Cu(hfac)(tmvs) is standard starting material and (Air Products and Chemicals Inc. "Cu praSelect" (

商標)と呼ばれる商品)、成膜されたCu膜は膜質は良好であるが、常温で徐々に変性し、熱安定性が極めて悪いという問題がある。そこで、従来、常温での安定化を高めるために添加剤が加えられた原料が使用されていた。この原料は、Cu(hfac)(tmvs)カクテルと呼ばれている。このCu(hfac)(tmvs)カクテルで、現在、代表的なカクテル原料は、例えば純粋な液体原料のCu(hfac)(tmvs)に対して5wt%(重量パーセント)のtmvs(トリメチルビニルシリル)が添加され、さらに触媒として0.4wt%(重量パーセント)のHhfac・2H₂O(ヘキサフルオロアセチルアセトン・ダイハイドレイト)が添加されて作られる。以下、Cu(hfac)(tmvs)に対し5wt%のtmvsが添加された液体原料を「5%カクテル原料」と呼ぶ。この5%カクテル原料を化学式で表現すると、Cu(hfac)(tmvs)+5wt%tmvs+0.4wt%Hhfac・2H₂Oという式で示すことができる。この5%カクテル原料によれば、第1添加剤の5wt%tmvsによって熱安定性が改善される。しかしながら、この添加剤だけでは核発生段階での膜成長が不良となる。そこで、第2添加剤である触媒としての0.4wt%Hhfac・2H₂Oを追加することにより核発生段階での膜成長を改善している。

[0005]しかしながら、従来の5%カクテル原料では、純粋なCu(hfac)(tmvs)に比較して、熱安定性は改善されたが、他面、核発生段階での膜成長の改善を図る目的で0.4wt%Hhfac・2H₂Oを加えたことが原因で、200℃以下の成膜条件で、膜質について、抵抗が高くなり、不純物が増加し、膜中にマイクロボイド(0.1μm前後の空隙のことである)が生じるという問題が提起される。

[0006]なお、ここで本発明に関連すると思われる公知文献を2件列挙する。第1の文献は特許公報第2641700号である。この文献に開示される発明は、集積回路における装置間の金属電気相互接続構成(配線)に関して良好な特性を有する銅膜を用いることを提案することにおいて、銅膜の作製方法として、Cu(hfac)(tmvs)の蒸気を、その銅錯体の蒸気の少なくとも1体積%の割合の揮発性配位子または配位子水和物と一緒に使用することに特徴がある。これにより銅膜の成膜に関して均一性改善と蒸着速度の促進という効果を達成している。第2の文献は特許公報第2704705号である。この文献に開示される発明は、金属系膜の量産に適したCVD法で、実用化に有効な原料として、金属有機化合物および溶媒からなる溶液を提案している。

registered trademark) with it is called product), Cu film which film formation is done the film quality is satisfactory, but modified it does gradually with ambient temperature, there is a problem that thermal stability quite is bad. Then, until recently, starting material where it can add additive in order to raise stabilization with ambient temperature was used. This starting material is called Cu(hfac)(tmvs) cocktail. With this Cu(hfac)(tmvs) cocktail, presently, as for representative cocktail starting material, tmvs(trimethyl vinyl silyl) of 5 wt% (weight percent) is added vis-a-vis Cu(hfac)(tmvs) of for example pure liquid starting material, Hhfac * 2 H₂O (hexafluoroacetylacetone * die hydrate) of 0.4 wt% (weight percent) being added furthermore as catalyst, is made. liquid starting material where tmvs of 5 wt% is added below, vis-a-vis Cu(hfac)(tmvs) is called "5 % cocktail starting material" with. When this 5 % cocktail starting material is expressed with Chemical Formula, it is possible to show with formula, Cu(hfac)(tmvs) + 5 wt% tmvs + 0.4 wt% Hhfac * 2 H₂O. thermal stability is improved according to this 5 % cocktail starting material, by 5 wt% tmvs of the 1st additive. But, with just this additive film-growing with nucleation step becomes defect. Then, film-growing with nucleation step has been improved by adding 0.4 wt% Hhfac * 2 H₂O as catalyst which is a 2nd additive.

[0005] But, with conventional 5 % cocktail starting material, by comparison with pure Cu(hfac)(tmvs), as for thermal stability it was improved, but other aspect, fact that 0.4 wt% Hhfac * 2 H₂O is added with object which assures improvement of film-growing with the nucleation step being cause, with film formation condition of 200 °C or below, resistance becomes high concerning film quality, impurity increases, problem that is raised microvoid (It is gap approximately of 0.1 μm) occurs in film

[0006] Furthermore, public knowledge literature which is thought that it is related to this invention here, 2 case is enumerated. first literature is Japan Patent 2641700 number. Is disclosed in this literature as for invention which, vapor of Cu(hfac)(tmvs), there is a feature in using at least for the volatility ligand or ligand hydrate and simultaneous of ratio of 1 vol% of vapor of copper complex in proposing that copper membrane which possesses the satisfactory characteristic in regard to metal electricity interconnect constitution (metallization) between the equipment in integrated circuit is used, as preparation method of copper membrane. Because of this effect, uniformity improvement and promotion of the vapor deposition rate in regard to film formation of copper membrane is achieved. second literature is Japan Patent 2704705 number. Invention which is disclosed in this literature, with CVD method which is suited for mass production of metallic membrane, has proposed solution which consists of organometallic compound and solvent as effective starting

【0007】本発明の目的は、上記問題を解決することにある。Cu(hfac)(tmvs)カクテルを原料としてCVD法によりCu膜を形成するとき、熱安定性が良く、核発生が良好に誘起され、低温であっても低抵抗でマイクロボイドが発生しにくい良好な膜質のCu膜作製に適したCu-CVDプロセス用原料、およびこのCVDプロセス用原料を使用してCu膜を形成するCu-CVD装置を提供することにある。

【0008】

【課題を解決するための手段および作用】本発明は、上記目的を達成するために、次のように構成される。

【0009】本発明に係るCu-CVDプロセス用原料は、Cu(hfac)(tmvs)に対してtmvsとHhfac \cdot 2H₂Oを添加して作られる液体原料であり、液体のまま流量を制御して気化器に送られ、ここで気化されて反応室内に導入され、さらに反応室内で加熱状態で配置された基板の表面にCVD法によりCu膜を形成するのに使用される。その特徴的構成は、Cu(hfac)(tmvs)に加えられる添加剤に関して、tmvsの添加割合が1~10wt%の範囲に含まれ、かつ触媒であるHhfac \cdot 2H₂Oの添加割合が0.1~0.01wt%の範囲に含まれることである。

【0010】上記のCu-CVDプロセス用原料では、従来の例えば5%カクテル原料に添加される触媒としてのHhfac \cdot 2H₂Oの添加割合を最適微量に調整することにより、上記の目的、特にCu膜の膜質を良好なものとし、従来の5%カクテル原料等で生じた諸問題を解消することが可能となる。またHhfac \cdot 2H₂Oの添加割合が0.1~0.01wt%の範囲の中に含まれることが望ましいという理由は次の通りである。範囲の下限に関しHhfac \cdot 2H₂Oの添加割合が0.01wt%未満であると、核発生段階での膜成長が不良となる。0.01wt%未満では、Cu(hfac)(tmvs)にHhfac \cdot 2H₂Oを添加したことによる技術的に有利な効果が発揮されなくなる。他方、範囲の上限に関しHhfac \cdot 2H₂Oの添加割合が0.1wt%より多くなると、生成されたCu膜の比抵抗が2.0 $\mu\Omega\cdot$ cmより高くなる。このようなCuは、従来からIC配線に用いられているAl膜の比抵抗よりも高くなることすらある。さらにこのようなCu膜は、その膜中に多数のマイクロボイドを含んでいる。従って、このようなCu膜はIC配線に使用することはできない。

material, to utilization.

[0007] As for object of this invention, Times when above-mentioned problem is solved to be, With Cu(hfac)(tmvs) cocktail as starting material when forming Cu film with CVD method, the thermal stability to be good, nucleation being induced satisfactorily, low temperature being and using starting material for Cu-CVD process, and starting material for this CVD process which are suited for Cu film production of satisfactory film quality which microvoid is difficult to occur with low resistance it is to offer the Cu-CVD equipment which forms Cu film

[0008]

<means and action in order to solve problem>The this invention is formed in order to achieve above-mentioned objective, the following way.

[0009] While starting material for Cu-CVD process which relates to this invention adding that tmvs and Hhfac \cdot 2H₂O is a liquid starting material which is made, is liquid controlling flow, it is sent by vaporizer, evaporates here and is introduced into reaction chamber, furthermore it is used in order to form Cu film with CVD method for surface of the substrate which inside reaction chamber is arranged with heated state. As for featured composition, addition proportion of tmvs is included by range of the 1 to 10 wt% in regard to additive which is added to Cu(hfac)(tmvs), it means that addition proportion of Hhfac \cdot 2H₂O which at same time is a catalyst is included in range of 0.1 to 0.01 wt%.

[0010] With starting material for above-mentioned Cu-CVD process, above-mentioned object, film quality of especially Cu film is designated as satisfactory ones by adjusting addition proportion of Hhfac \cdot 2H₂O as catalyst which is added to conventional for example 5% cocktail starting material optimum trace amount, it becomes possible to cancel problem which it occurs with conventional 5% cocktail starting material etc. In addition reason that is as follows it is desirable for the addition proportion of Hhfac \cdot 2H₂O to be included in range of 0.1 to 0.01 wt%. When addition proportion of Hhfac \cdot 2H₂O is under 0.01 wt% in regard to lower limit of range, film-growing with nucleation step becomes defect. Under 0.01 wt%, being shown in technically due to adding Hhfac \cdot 2H₂O to the Cu(hfac)(tmvs) beneficial effect stops. When addition proportion of Hhfac \cdot 2H₂O becomes more than 0.1 wt% in regard to the upper limit of other range, specific resistance of Cu film which is formed becomes higher than 2.0 $\mu\Omega\cdot$ cm. As for this kind of Cu, there are even times when it becomes high in comparison with specific resistance of Al membrane which from until recently is used for IC metallization. Furthermore this kind of Cu film includes multiple microvoid in

【0011】上記の本発明に係るCu-CVDプロセス用原料において、好ましくは、上記tmvsの添加割合が5wt%であり、上記Hhfac・2H₂Oの添加割合が0.04wt%であることを特徴とする。

【0012】また本発明に係るCu-CVD装置は、Cu(hfac)(tmvs)に対してtmvsとHhfac・2H₂Oを添加して作られた液体原料を収容する原料容器と、この原料容器から液体配管を介して当該液体原料が供給されかつこれを気化する気化器とを備え、気化された原料を反応室に導入しCVD法によって基板の表面にCu膜を形成するCu-CVD装置であり、さらに原料容器に収容される液体原料が前述の本発明に係るCu-CVDプロセス用原料であることを特徴とする。かかるCu-CVDプロセス用原料を用いて反応室に配置された基板の表面にCu膜を形成すると、このCu-CVD装置によれば、上記特性を有したCu膜を形成することができる。

【0013】

【発明の実施の形態】以下に、本発明の好適な実施形態を添付図面に基づいて説明する。

【0014】図1を参照して本発明に係るCu-CVD装置を説明する。このCu-CVD装置は、反応室11に搬入されかつ基板ホルダ12に搭載された例えば一枚の基板13の表面に、CVD法によってCu（金属銅）の薄膜を堆積させる装置である。基板13は一枚ごと反応室11に搬入される。CVD装置の反応室11には、図示しないロードロック室がゲートバルブ14を介して接続されている。基板搬送アームにより、開かれたゲートバルブ14を介して、未処理の基板がロードロック室側から反応室11内に搬入され、また成膜処理が完了した基板13が反応室11からロードロック室側へ搬出される。

【0015】反応室11において基板ホルダ12は基板13をほぼ水平に維持している。基板13の上側位置には、基板13に向かって原料ガスを供給するための調整管15が設けられる。調整管15は、その上端が反応室11の天井部11aに固定されており、上側部分は径の小さい管状であり、基板13に近づくにつれて径が次第

membrane. Therefore, as for this kind of Cu film it cannot use for IC metallization.

[0011] Addition proportion of preferably and above-mentioned tmvs is 5 wt% in the starting material for Cu - CVD process which relates to above-mentioned this invention, it designates that addition proportion of above-mentioned Hhfac * 2 H₂O is 0.04 wt% as a feature.

[0012] In addition relates to this invention as for Cu - CVD equipment which, Adding tmvs and Hhfac * 2 H₂O vis-a-vis Cu(hfac)(tmvs), accommodates the liquid starting material which was made starting material container which, Through liquid pipe from this starting material container, it has with vaporizer to which the said liquid starting material is supplied and and this evaporates, it introduces starting material which evaporates into reaction chamber and it is a Cu - CVD equipment which forms the Cu film in surface of substrate with CVD method, furthermore it designates that it is a starting material for Cu - CVD process where liquid starting material which is accommodated in starting material container relates to aforementioned this invention as a feature. When Cu film is formed in surface of substrate which is arranged in reaction chamber making use of starting material for this Cu - CVD process, according to this Cu - CVD equipment, Cu film which possesses above-mentioned characteristic can be formed.

[0013]

[Embodiment of Invention] Below, preferred embodiment of the invention is explained on basis of attached figure.

[0014] Referring to Figure 1, you explain Cu - CVD equipment which relates to the invention. This Cu - CVD equipment is carried in reaction chamber 11 and in surface of substrate 13 of for example one layer which is installed in substrate holder 12, it is a equipment which accumulates thin film of Cu (metallic copper) with CVD method. substrate 13 every one layer is carried in reaction chamber 11. unshown load lock chamber through gate valve 14, it is connected to reaction chamber 11 of the CVD equipment. By substrate transport arm, through gate valve 14 which was opened, untreated substrate from load lock chamber side is carried into reaction chamber 11, substrate 13 which in addition film-forming process completes from reaction chamber 11 is carried out to load lock chamber side.

[0015] Substrate holder 12 has almost maintained substrate 13 in horizontal in reaction chamber 11. It can provide adjustment tube 15 in order to supply starting material gas facing toward substrate 13 in upper position of substrate 13. As, as for adjustment tube 15, top end is locked by ceiling part 11a of the reaction chamber 11, upper side amount it is a tubular whose

に拡大され連続的な湾曲部が形成される形態を有している。調整管 15 の下端開口部は、好ましくは基板 13 の直径よりも大きな直径を有し、基板 13 の外周縁に接近している。調整管 15 は、全体として、楽器のホルンに似た形状を有している。かかる形状を有する調整管 15 は、気体状態で供給される原料の流れを基板表面の近傍領域で望ましい状態に調整するための原料ガス調整機能を有している。

【0016】また基板ホルダ 12 の内部には加熱機構 16 が内蔵されている。加熱機構 16 には温度制御機構（図示せず）が付設され、これにより基板 13 の温度を望ましい最適な温度に調整する。基板 13 の表面に Cu 膜を成膜するために必要な成膜温度は、本実施形態の場合、200°C 以下の比較的低い温度である。

【0017】また反応室 11 の側壁部には、排気を行うための排気ポート 17 が形成され、この排気ポート 17 には排気管 18 が接続され、排気管 18 の先端にはさらに排気機構 19 が接続される。排気機構 19 によって反応室 11 の内部は所要の減圧状態に保持される。内部圧力としては例えば 10 Torr である。

【0018】次に、反応室 11 の内部に供給される原料、および原料供給機構について説明する。

【0019】原料容器 20 の内部には液体原料 21 が収容されている。液体原料 21 としては、有機金属錯体である $\text{Cu}(\text{hfac})(\text{tmvs})$ （トリメチルビニルシリルヘキサフルオロアセチルアセトナト酸塩銅）と、これに tmvs （トリメチルビニルシリル）と $\text{Hhfac} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ （ヘキサフルオロアセチルアセトン・ダイハイドレート）が所定の割合で添加された原料が使用される。上記 $\text{Cu}(\text{hfac})(\text{tmvs})$ は常温常圧で液体である。また tmvs の好ましい添加割合は 1~10 wt% の範囲に含まれ、 $\text{Hhfac} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ の好ましい添加割合は 0.1~0.01 wt% の範囲に含まれる。特にもっとも好ましい添加割合は、 tmvs が 5 wt% であり、 $\text{Hhfac} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ が 0.04 wt% である。上記 tmvs は熱安定性を高める添加剤として使用され、 $\text{Hhfac} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ は核発生段階の膜成長を促進する触媒として使用される。特に $\text{Hhfac} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ の添加割合を上記のごとき微量に設定することにより、基板 13 の表面に形成される Cu 膜の膜質を良好なものとするのが可能になる。原料容器 20 の内部には配管 22 によって He（ヘリウム）ガスが供給され、液体

diameter is small, it gets near to substrate 13 diameter is gradually expanded and it has possessed the shape where continuous curved part is formed. bottom opening part of adjustment tube 15, it possesses big diameter in comparison with diameter of preferably substrate 13, approaches to outer perimeter edge of the substrate 13. Adjustment tube 15 has had shape which is similar to horn of musical instrument as entirety. Adjustment tube 15 which possesses this shape flow of starting material which is supplied with gaseous state has had starting material gas adjustment function in order to adjust the desirable state with vicinity region of substrate surface.

[0016] In addition heating mechanism 16 is built in to inside of substrate holder 12. temperature control mechanism (not shown) is installed by heating mechanism 16, because of this temperature of the substrate 13 adjusts desirable optimum temperature. film formation temperature which is necessary in order film formation to do Cu film, in case of this embodiment, is temperature where 200 °C or below is low relatively in the surface of substrate 13.

[0017] In addition, exhaust port 17 in order to do exhaust is formed in side wall of reaction chamber 11, exhaust pipe 18 is connected by this exhaust port 17, furthermore the exhaust mechanism 19 is connected to tip of exhaust pipe 18. interior of reaction chamber 11 is kept in necessary vacuum state by exhaust mechanism 19. It is a for example 10 Torr as internal pressure.

[0018] Next, you explain concerning starting material, and raw material supply mechanism which are supplied to interior of reaction chamber 11.

[0019] Liquid starting material 21 is accommodated in inside of starting material container 20. As liquid starting material 21, $\text{Cu}(\text{hfac})(\text{tmvs})$ (trimethyl vinyl silyl hexafluoroacetylacetonate acid salt copper) which is a organometallic complex and, starting material where in this the tmvs (trimethyl vinyl silyl) and $\text{Hhfac} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (hexafluoroacetone * die hydrate) are added at specified ratio is used. Above-mentioned $\text{Cu}(\text{hfac})(\text{tmvs})$ is liquid with ambient temperature ambient pressure. In addition addition proportion where tmvs is desirable is included by the range of 1 to 10 wt%, addition proportion where $\text{Hhfac} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is desirable is included in range of 0.1 to 0.01 wt%. Especially, as for most desirable addition proportion, tmvs is 5 wt%, the $\text{Hhfac} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is 0.04 wt%. Above-mentioned tmvs is used, as additive which raises thermal stability the $\text{Hhfac} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is used as catalyst which promotes film-growing of nucleation step. Especially it becomes possible to designate film quality of Cu film which is formed to surface of substrate 13 by setting addition proportion of the $\text{Hhfac} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ to above-mentioned or other trace amount, as satisfactory ones. By pipe 22

原料 2 1 には He ガスによる圧力が加えられている。液体原料 2 1 はこの圧力により液体配管 2 3 へ押し出される。

【0020】液体配管 2 3 は原料容器 2 0 と気化器 2 4 を接続しており、その途中には液体流量制御器 2 5 が設けられている。原料容器 2 0 から気化器 2 4 に供給される液体原料 2 1 は、液体流量制御器 2 5 によってその供給量が制御される。気化器 2 4 に供給された液体原料は、気化器 2 4 で気相に変換され、 H_2 (水素) ガスや Ar (アルゴン) ガス等のキャリアガスと共に、原料ガスとして配管 2 6 を通して前述の調整管 1 5 内へ供給される。このようにして、例えば $Cu(hfac)(tmvs) + 5wt\%tmvs + 0.04wt\%Hhfac \cdot 2H_2O$ という式で表される液体原料 2 1 は、気相状態で調整管 1 5 を介して反応室 1 1 内に導入される。

【0021】次に、上記 Cu-CVD 装置において本発明による Cu-CVD プロセスによって形成される Cu 膜の膜質について説明する。実験的に上記 $Cu(hfac)(tmvs) + 5wt\%tmvs + 0.04wt\%Hhfac \cdot 2H_2O$ で表される液体原料 2 1 を使用して Cu-CVD プロセスによって反応室 1 1 内で基板 1 3 の表面に Cu 膜を堆積する。この実験的な CVD-Cu 堆積では、標準条件 (成膜圧力: 10 Torr、キャリアガス (H_2) の流量: 300 sccm、液体原料の流量 (LM 2100 実流値): 0.44 g/min) で、かつ基板温度 170°C で 10 分間の成膜を行った。

【0022】ここで $Cu(hfac)(tmvs)$ に対して $tmvs$ と $Hhfac \cdot 2H_2O$ を添加してなる液体原料について、以下では、 $Hhfac \cdot 2H_2O$ の添加割合が 0.4 wt% の従来の液体原料を「0.4% カクテル」、 $Hhfac \cdot 2H_2O$ の添加割合が 0.04 wt% の本実施形態による液体原料を「0.04% カクテル」と呼ぶ。

【0023】0.04% カクテルを使用して形成された Cu 膜の膜質については、0.4% カクテルを使用したものと対比して比抵抗とモフォロジーおよび膜中不純物濃度が検討される。

【0024】比抵抗 ($\mu\Omega \cdot cm$) に関して、0.4% カクテルと 0.04% カクテルの各々の比抵抗の成膜温度依存性のグラフが図 2 に示される。図 2 で直線 31 はバルクの比抵抗、 $1.73 \mu\Omega \cdot cm$ を示している。比抵抗は、Cu 膜のシート抵抗および SEM から観察された膜厚により計算した。図 2 のグラフから明らかなよう

He(helium) gas is supplied by inside of starting material container 20, in the liquid starting material 21 pressure due to He gas is added. liquid starting material 21 is pushed out to liquid pipe 23 by this pressure.

[0020] Liquid pipe 23 has connected starting material container 20 and vaporizer 24, on middle the liquid flow controller 25 is provided. As for liquid starting material 21 which from starting material container 20 is supplied to vaporizer 24, the supplied amount is controlled by liquid flow controller 25. liquid starting material which is supplied to vaporizer 24 is converted by vapor phase with vaporizer 24, is supplied to inside aforementioned adjustment tube 15 through pipe 26 with H_2 (hydrogen) gas and Ar (argon) gas or other carrier gas, as starting material gas. This way, liquid starting material 21 which is displayed with formula, for example $Cu(hfac)(tmvs) + 5wt\%tmvs + 0.04wt\%Hhfac \cdot 2H_2O$, through adjustment tube 15 with gas state, is introduced into the reaction chamber 11.

[0021] Next, you explain concerning film quality of Cu film which is formed by the Cu-CVD process due to this invention in above-mentioned Cu-CVD equipment. Using liquid starting material 21 which is displayed with experimentally above-mentioned $Cu(hfac)(tmvs) + 5wt\%tmvs + 0.04wt\%Hhfac \cdot 2H_2O$, inside reaction chamber 11 it accumulates Cu film in surface of the substrate 13 with Cu-CVD process. With this experimental CVD-Cu accumulation, with standard condition (flow: 300 sccm of film formation pressure: 10 Torr and carrier gas (H_2), flow (LM2100 actual style value): 0.44 g/min of liquid starting material), at same time the film formation of 10 min was done with substrate temperature 170°C.

[0022] Adding $tmvs$ and $Hhfac \cdot 2H_2O$ here vis-a-vis $Cu(hfac)(tmvs)$, concerning the liquid starting material which becomes, below, addition proportion of $Hhfac \cdot 2H_2O$ the conventional liquid starting material of 0.4 wt% "0.4% cocktail", "0.04% cocktail" with it calls liquid starting material addition proportion of the $Hhfac \cdot 2H_2O$ due to this embodiment of 0.04 wt%.

[0023] Using 0.04% cocktail, contrasting with those which use 0.4% cocktail concerning the film quality of Cu film which was formed, impurity concentration in specific resistance and the morphology and membrane is examined.

[0024] In regard to specific resistance ($\mu\Omega \cdot cm$), graph of film formation temperature dependence of each specific resistance of the 0.4% cocktail and 0.04% cocktail is shown in Figure 2. straight line 31 specific resistance of bulk, has shown 1.73 $\mu\Omega \cdot cm$ with Figure 2. It calculated specific resistance, with film thickness which is observed from the sheet resistance and SEM

に、0.04%カクテルは低温170℃でも低い比抵抗(約1.9 $\mu\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$)のCu膜を得ることができ、180℃の場合にはバルク並の比抵抗を実現することができる。これに対して、0.4%カクテルの場合には、200℃より高い温度に設定しないと、2 $\mu\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ 以下の比抵抗を得ることができない。

【0025】モフォロジーについて、0.04%カクテルを使用しかつ標準条件で形成されたCu膜は、表面が平坦で、断面SEMの観察によればマイクロボイドの存在を見出すことはできなかった。これに対して0.4%カクテルを使用して形成されたCu膜では、膜中に多くのマイクロボイドが観察された。マイクロボイドの観察例を図3および図4に示す。図3の観察例は本実施形態による0.04%カクテルで作製したCu膜の内部構造を示す断面写真であり、図4の観察例は従来の0.4%カクテルで作製したCu膜の内部構造を示す断面写真である。図3のCu膜ではマイクロボイドが生じないのに対して、図4のCu膜ではマイクロボイドが生じている。

【0026】さらにCu膜の膜中不純物(F, C, O)の濃度について従来の0.4%カクテルと0.04%カクテルを比較したものを下記の表1に示す。なお成膜条件は、液体原料の流量:0.44 g/min、H₂の流量:300 sccm、成膜温度:170℃、圧力:10 Torrである。0.04%カクテルで作製したCu膜の膜中不純物濃度は、0.4%カクテルを使用した場合より、一桁低くなっている。

【0027】

【表1】

原料	膜中のO濃度 atoms/cm ³	膜中のC濃度 atoms/cm ³	膜中のF濃度 atoms/cm ³
0.4%カクテル	2.8×10^{21}	1.0×10^{20}	4.3×10^{19}
0.04%カクテル	1.0×10^{20}	1.0×10^{19}	8.0×10^{18}

【0028】本発明では、図2に示すように、埋め込み特性に優れる170℃の比較的低い温度領域から、成膜速度がさらに増す220℃の比較的高い温度領域まで、成膜温度に依らず所望の低い比抵抗をしかも一定に維持することができ、従って、成膜温度に対するプロセスマージンを広く選択できる。

of Cu film. As been clear from graph of Figure 2, 0.04 % cocktail be able to acquire Cu film of low specific resistance (Approximately 1.9 $\mu\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$), in case of 180 °C can actualize specific resistance like bulk even with low temperature 170 °C. Vis-a-vis this, in case of 0.4 % cocktail, unless it sets to temperature which is higher than 200 °C, specific resistance below 2 $\mu\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ cannot be acquired.

[0025] Concerning morphology, 0.04 % cocktail only use as for Cu film which was formed with standard condition, surface being flat, according to the observation of cross section SEM it could discover existence of microvoid. Using 0.4 % cocktail vis-a-vis this, with Cu film which was formed, then many microvoid were observed in film. Observation example of microvoid is shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4. Observation example of Figure 3 is cross section photograph which shows internal structure of the Cu film which is produced with 0.04 % cocktail due to this embodiment, observation example of Figure 4 is cross section photograph which shows internal structure of the Cu film which is produced with conventional 0.4 % cocktail. With Cu film of Figure 4 microvoid occurs with Cu film of the Figure 3 vis-a-vis microvoid not occurring.

[0026] Furthermore those which compare conventional 0.4 % cocktail and 0.04 % cocktail concentration of the impurity (F, C, O) in membrane of Cu film concerning are shown in the below-mentioned Table 1. Furthermore film formation condition, flow: 0.44 g/min of liquid starting material, flow: 300 sccm of the H₂, is film formation temperature: 170 °C and pressure: 10 Torr. impurity concentration in membrane of Cu film which is produced with 0.04 % cocktail, when 0.4 % cocktail is used, compared to, has become one magnitude low.

[0027]

[Table 1]

[0028] It is possible from temperature region where 170 °C which is superior in the embedding characteristics is low relatively, film-forming rate furthermore to temperature region which the 220 °C which it increases relatively is high, with film formation temperature, therefore, with this invention, as shown in Figure 2, furthermore to maintain desired low specific resistance uniformly, it can select process margin for the film formation temperature widely.

【0029】

【発明の効果】以上の説明で明らかなように本発明によれば、基板の表面にCu-CVDプロセスでCu膜を形成する場合に、原料としてCu(hfac)(tmvs)にtmvsとHhfac・2H₂Oを添加してなるカクテル状の液体原料を用いるとき、触媒であるHhfac・2H₂Oの添加割合を微量(0.1~0.01wt%)に設定したため、熱安定性を良好に保ち、核発生段階での膜成長が良好であることは勿論のこと、低温状態で比抵抗の低いCu膜を形成することができ、さらにこのCu膜ではマイクロボイドをなくすことができ、不純物の濃度も低減することができる。すなわち、良好な膜質のCu膜を作製することができる。さらに本発明のCu-CVD装置によれば、前述の本発明の液体原料を使用するように構成したため、膜質の良好なCu膜を形成できるという効果を有する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本発明に係るCu-CVD装置の一例を示す構成図である。

【図2】 本発明に係るCu-CVDプロセス用原料を使用して形成されたCu膜の比抵抗特性を示すグラフである。

【図3】 本実施形態による0.04%カクテルを用いて作製されたCu膜の断面構造を示した写真である。

【図4】 従来の0.4%カクテルを用いて作製されたCu膜の断面構造の写真である。

【符号の説明】

11	反応室
12	基板ホルダ
13	基板
14	ゲートバルブ
15	調整管
16	加熱機構
17	排気ポート

[0029]

[Effects of the Invention] As been clear in explanation above, in this invention we depend, In surface of substrate Cu film is formed with Cu - CVD process to when, Adding tmvs and Hhfac * 2 H₂O in Cu (hfac)(tmvs) as starting material, it uses the liquid starting material of cocktail condition which becomes time, Because addition proportion of Hhfac * 2 H₂O which is a catalyst is set to trace amount (0.1 to 0.01 wt%), it maintains thermal stability satisfactorily, as for film-growing with nucleation step being satisfactory it is possible to form Cu film where specific resistance is low with of course, low temperature state furthermore loses microvoid, also the concentration of impurity can decrease with this Cu film. Cu film of namely, satisfactory film quality can be produced. Furthermore according to Cu - CVD equipment of this invention, in order to use the liquid starting material of aforementioned this invention, because it constitutes, it possesses effect that it can form satisfactory Cu film of the film quality.

[Brief Explanation of the Drawing(s)]

[Figure 1] It is a configuration diagram which shows one example of Cu - CVD equipment which relates to this invention.

[Figure 2] Using starting material for Cu - CVD process, which relates to this invention it is a graph which shows specific resistance characteristic of Cu film which was formed.

[Figure 3] It is a photograph which shows cross section structure of Cu film which is produced making use of 0.04 % cocktail due to this embodiment.

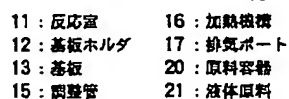
[Figure 4] It is a photograph of cross section structure of Cu film which is produced making use of conventional 0.4 % cocktail.

[Explanation of Reference Signs in Drawings]

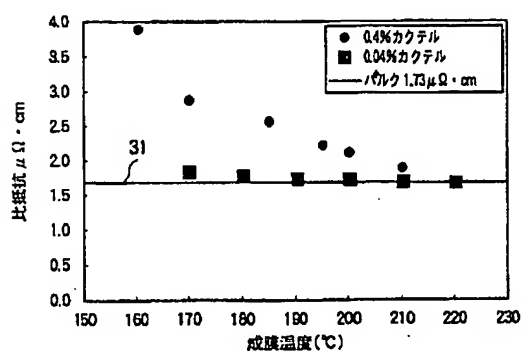
11	reaction chamber
12	substrate holder
13	reactors plate
14	gate valve
15	adjustment tube
16	heating mechanism
17	exhaust port

21 liquid starting material

[Figure 1]



[Figure 2]



【図 3】

[Figure 3]



【図 4】

[Figure 4]

